British Packet AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1054.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31st, 1846. (*Established in* 1826.)

BUENOS AYRES.

In all probability Mr. Hood is by this time in England, and the Eurepean public are informed of the failure of his pacific mission. There is reason to believe that this result will not have taken the Governments of Great Britain and France altogether by surprise, as it certainly will not have disappointed a great number of persons in both countries, who, from having attentively watched the course of events in La Plata, had arrived at a pretty correct appreciation of Messrs. Ouseley and Deffaudis' principles of action. From the nature of the advices transmitted by Mr. Hood at an early period after his arrival here respecting the disposition of those diplomatists in regard to the accomplishment of the proposed pacification, the Cabinets of London and Paris were, no doubt, prepared for an untoward issue, so that it would seem that but little time would be required after the confirmation of the fact to come to an uniform determination. Lord Palmerston, who, while in opposition, recorded his high disapproval of the proceedings of the joint intervention, is known, since his accession to office, to have declared his intention to carry out to the fullest extent the pacific line of policy resolved upon at the eleventh hour by his predecessor. On the other hand, M. Guizot, who had been obliged to sacrifice so much to the clamours of the opposition, has been happily placed by the result of the late elections in France, in a situation to give practical effect to the principles upon the observance of which, as he very justly maintains, the peace of the world depends. It is not, therefore, too much to expect that within a very short period we shall receive information of the most important character, heralding the final triumph of right over might, and the consequent establishment of the long wished for pacificacion on fair and solid bases.

President Oribe being about to take the field, by a decree of 10th inst. delegated the reins of government into the hands of D. Carlos Anaya, President of the Senate of the 'Oriental Republic of tha Uruguay.

The loan-jobbing company in Montevideo, who manage the financial affairs of the nominal Government, have lately had a meeting for the purpose of electing a new set of directors to administer the eoncerns of the Custom-house. From a list published by the *Comercio del Plata* it appears that there are 400 shares held by 221 individuals, whose respective nationality and amount of stock are as follows:—

Germans..........	29	holding	36	shares.
Argentines........	3	„	7	„
Brazilians.........	10	„	19	„
Spaniards..........	30	„	67	„
Frenchmen........	50	„	81¼	„
Englishmen.......	31	„	80½	„
Italians............	18	„	20½	„
North American...	1	„	2	„
Orientals.........	43	„	79½	„
Portuguese	6	„	7	„
	221		400	

This needs no comment.

According to the last advices from Europe the British experimental squadron had proceeded to the Tagus, in consequence of the distracted state of affairs in the Peninsula.

UNITED STATES.

Accounts from the seat of war reach to the 24th of July. The four regiments of volunteers from Louisiana had been disbanded. The time of service for which they had enlisted having expired and complaint having been made by them of the inactivity in which they were kept and of the privations which they suffered, it was left to their option either to enlist for another year or return home. They chose the latter, and their example was followed by two other regiments from Alabama. The army of operations had been thus reduced six thousand men from its former number. Camargo had been occupied by the Americans who found the city entirely deserted. It was expected that General Taylor would be in Monterey on the 20th of August.

BRAZIL.

According to the Montevideo papers H. M. the Emperor was about paying a visit to the northern parts of the province of Rio Janeiro as far as Campos. Signior Jacinto José da Silva had been recently poisoned in Rio Janeiro; it was suspected the deadly potion had been administered by his own slaves. The Imperial Government had granted a privilege to Signior Galvani for cleaning the streets and removing the filth of Rio. It is not stated in what manner this is to be effected, but no doubt the event will be hailed with joy by the inhabitants of that populous city, where from the heat of the climate miasma are so easily generated. The Montevideo journal *Comercio* speaking of Brazilian affairs says, "It appears that the naval preparations at Rio Janeiro have not been suspended, as had been announced by the Dido; we are informed they continue, but we find such an air of mystery in all this that we think it better not to enlarge on the subject."

Official Acts and Documents.

Col. Rodriguez, Chargé d'Affaires from Bolivia, had an audience of the Minister for Foreign Affairs on the 17th inst., for the purpose of presenting his letter of recall. Signor Rodriguez delivered on the occasion an address highly complimentary to the people and Government of this country, which was replied to by tha Minister in suitable terms.

On the 9th ult. the Chargé d'Affaires of Portugal addressed the Government a note, transcribing a paragraph of a despatch which he received the day previous from his Government, directing him to convey to that of the Confederation its sincere acknowledgements for the kind offices performed by the latter on occasion of the disaster which befell the Portuguese corvette *Don Juan I.* The Minister of Foreign Relations replied on the 23rd inst. that his Government, under similar circumstances, would be ready to perform those same offices and any others that could tend to evince in an unequivocal manner the friendly spirit with which it was animated towards the Portuguese nation.

Consulate General of Brazil,
in Buenos Ayres, Oct. 21, 1846.

The undersigned, Consul General of H. M. the Emperor of Brazil, has the honor to address H. E. Signor Don Felipe Arana, Minister of Foreign Relations, for the purpose of communicating to him that he has received orders from his Government to acquaint that of this Province, encharged with the Foreign Relations of the Argentine Confederation, to which he is accredited, that, on the 26th of May last it was determined by the Minister of Finance, in addition to the regulation of the 20th of July, 1844, that vessels calling at ports of the Empire with manifests containing part of the cargo for the port at which they touch and part for a foreign port, without taking in cargo for their final destination, after discharging the part intended for the port of entry, shall pay only half anchorage.

After executing the orders of the Imperial Government it only remains for the undersigned to signify to H. E. the Minister of Foreign Affairs that it would be highly gratifying to him to see the above resolution published, as it is a subject of public commercial interest, if H. E. the Governor should think fit.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to H. E. Signor Don Felipe Arana the assurances of his high consideration, distinguished esteem and respect.

Clemente José de Moura.

H. E. Signor D. Felipe Arana, &c., &c., &c.

Monsignor Bedini, the Papal representative at the Court of Rio Janeiro, has written to the Argentine Government stating that, in addition to the character of Internuncio in Brazil with which he was invested, he had received from His Holiness the appointment of Apostolic Delegate for this Republic, and that he was prepared at the least insinuation of the Government to make every sacrifice of personal convenience in order to render his ministry as available as possible for the promotion of the interests of religion. The Government has returned to Monsignor Bedini an answer expressive of its grateful acknowledgements to the Holy See for the paternal solicitude evinced by the Supreme Pontiff and his Delegate for the spiritual welfare of the Argentine people, and stating that it would avail itself of that benevolent disposition whenever a suitable opportunity presented itself.

General Mancilla has advised Government, under date of the 20th inst., that the French steamer *Gassendi* had re-appeared in the Paraná towing a French schooner of war apparently laden with a cargo of no innocent description, and that having escorted this vessel as far as the Boca del Pabon, she descended the river again. In view of this communication the Government has directed General Mancilla that, in case the abovementioned schooner exhibited indications of intending to proceed up the Paraná, he should send a flag of truce on board and warn the Commander that if he persisted he would expose himself to hostilities from the defences on shore.

By the arrival of the American brig Napoleon at Montevideo, which sailed from Rio Janeiro on the 14th inst., it is learned that H. B. M. Packet *Spider* had been dismasted, and was being towed into that port as the Napoleon came out.

ENGLAND.

The New and the Old Ministry.

First Lord of the Treasury—Lord John Russell, *vice* Sir Robert Peel.

Lord Chancellor—Lord Cottenham *vice* Lord Lyndhurst.

President of the Council—The Marquis of Lansdown, *vice* the Duke of Buccleuch.

Seeretary of State for the Colonies—The Earl Grey, *vice* Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone.

Secretrry of State for Foreign Affairs—Viscount Palmerston, *vice* the Earl of Aberdeen.

Secretary of State for the Home Department—Sir George Grey, Bart., *vice* Sir James Robert Graham, Bart.

Chancellor of the Exchequer—Rt. Hon. Charles Wood, *vice* Right Hon. Henry Goulburn.

First Lord of the Admiralty—The Earl of Auckland, *vice* the Earl of Ellenborough.

President of the Board of Control—Sir John Cam Hobhouse, Bart., *vice* the Earl of Ripon.

President of the Board of Trade—The Earl of Clarendon, *vice* the Earl of Dalhousie.

Lord Privy Seal—The Earl of Minto, *vice* the Earl of Haddington.

Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests—Lord Morpeth, *vice* Viscount Canning.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Lord Campbell, *vice* Lord Granville Somerset.

Postmaster-General—The Marquis of Clanricarde, *vice* the Earl St. Germans.

Master-General of the Ordnance—The Marquis of Anglesey, *vice* Sir George Murray, G.C.B.

Secretary at War—Right Hon. Fox Maule, *vice* the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert.

Paymaster-General of the Forces and Treasurer of the Navy—Right Hon. Thomas Babington Macaulay, *vice* Right Hon. William Bingham Baring.

Vice-President of the Board of Trade—Right Hon. Thomas Milner Gibson, *vice* Sir George Clerk, Bart.

Master of the Mint—Right Hon. Richard Lalor Sheil, *vice* Sir George Clerk, Bart., who, in the last Ministry, held this office jointly with the Vice-Presidency of the Board of Trade.

Attorney-General—John Jervis, Esq., *vice* Sir Thomas Wilde, who had temporarily succeeded Sir Frederick Thesiger, the Attorney General of the last Ministry.

Solicitor General—David Dundas, Esq., *vice* John Jervis, Esq., who had temporarily succeeded Sir Fitzroy Kelly, the Solicitor General of the last Ministry.

Judge Advocate General—Charles Buller, Esq., (who, it is understood, will also perform the duties of an Under Secretary of the Colonies), *vice* the Right Hon. James Archibald Stuart Wortley.

Surveyor General of the Ordnance—Colonel Charles Richard Fox, *vice* Colonel Jonathan Peel.

Clerk of the Ordnance—Lieut. Colonel the Hon. George Anson, *vice* Lord Arthur Lennox.

Secretary to the Master General of the Ordnance—Lord Clarence Paget, *vice* Sir Frederick Trench.

Under Secretary for the Colonies—Benjamin Hawes, Esq., *vice* Lord Lyttelton.

Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs—Right Hon. Edward John Stanley, *vice* Hon George Augustus Frederick Percy Sidney Smythe.

Under Secretary for the Home Department—Sir William Somerville, Bart., *vice* Hon. John Henry Thomas Manners Sutton.

Joint Secretaries to the Board of Control—Right Hon. George Stevens Byng and Thomas Wyse, Esq., *vice* Lord Jocelyn and Lord Mahon.

Joint Secretaries to the Treasury—John Parker, Esq. and Henry Tufnell, Esq., *vice* Edward Cardwell, Esq., and John Young, Esq.

Secretary to the Admiralty—Henry George Ward, Esq., *vice* Right Hon. Henry Thomas Lowry Corry.

Junior Lords of the Treasury—Lord Ebrington, the O'Connor Don, Henry Rich, Esq, and William Gibson Craig, Esq., *vice* Henry Bingham Baring, Esq., William Cripps, Esq., the Hon Swynfen Thomas Carnegie, and Ralph Neville, Esq.

Junior Lords of the Admiralty—Admiral James Whitley Deans Dundas, Captain Maurice Frederick Fitzhardinge Berkeley, the Hon. William Francis Cowper, Admiral Sir William Parker, Bart., and Captain Lord John Hay, *vice* Sir George Cockburn, Sir Willian Hall Gage, Admiral William Bowles, the Hon. Henry Fitz-Roy, and the Hon. Henry John Rous.

Lord Chamberlain of the Household—The Earl Spencer, *vice* the Earl Delawarr.

Lord Steward of the Household—The Earl Fortescue, *vice* the Earl of Liverpool.

Master of the Horse—The Duke of Norfolk *vice* the Earl of Jersey.

Master of the Buckhounds—The Earl Granville, *vice* the Earl of Rosslyn.

Controller of the Household—Lord Arthur Marcus Cecil Hill, *vice* Colonel the Hon. George Lionel Dawson Damer.

Vice-Chamberlain of the Household—Lord Edward George Fitzalan Howard, *vice* Lord Ernest Augustus Charles Brudenell Bruce.

Clerk Marshall and Chief Equerry—Lord Alfred Paget, *vice* Lord Charles Wellesly.

Mistress of the Robes—The Duchess of Sutherland, *vice* the Duchess of Buccleuch.

Lord Advocate of Scotland—The Right Hon. Andrew Rutherfurd, *vice* the Right Hon. Duncan M'Neill.

Solicitor General for Scotland—Thomas Maitland, Esq., *vice* Adam Anderson Esq.

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—The Earl of Besborough, *vice* Lord Heytesbury.

Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, *vice* the Earl of Lincoln.

Lord Chancellor of Ireland—Right Hon. Maziere Brady, *vice* Sir Fdward Burtenshaw Sugden.

Attorney General for Ireland—Right Hon. Richard Moore, *vice* Right Hon. Richard Wilson Greene.

Solicitor General for Ireland—James Henry Monaghan, Esq., *vice* Abraham Brewster, Esq.

Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant—Thomas Nicholas Redington, Esq, *vice* Richard Pennefather, Esq.

Among the novel features which the new arrangement presents it may be mentioned that the Colonial Department is to be represented in the Lower House by two under secretaries, Messrs. Hawes and Buller. The offices of Vice President of the Board of Trade and Master of the Mint have ceased to be held by one Minister, and are divided between Messrs. Sheil and Milner Gibson.

In the present Ministry, as well as in the last, the Chancellorship of the Exchequer is not united with the office of First Lord of the Treasury. This course however, is at variance with the established practice. The rule until within the last five years was that the Premier, being in the Lower House, must not only be First Lord of the Treasury, but also Chancellor of the Exchequer. The instances in the present century, to go no further back, are Sir Robert Peel himself in 1834-5, Mr. Perceval Mr. Pitt, and Mr. Addington. The other Premiers within the same period were members of the Upper House, and therefore could not discharge the duties of Chancellor of the Exchequer. The new practice not only diminishes the labour of the Premier, but increases his patronage, by enabling him to bestow the Chancellorship of the Exchequer upon one of his adherents.

The following members of the former Whig Government have not taken office under Lord John Russell:—Viscount Melbourne, the Right Hon. Francis Thornhill Baring, the Earl of Uxbridge, the Earl of Albemarle, Lord Kinnaird, Richard More O'Ferrall, Esq., the Right Hon. Robert Vernon Smith, Lord Seymour, Sir William Clay, Bart. &c.

The Royal Christening.

On Saturday evening last the infant Princess was baptized, with the pomp due to her exalted birth, at the royal chapel at Buckingham Palace, in the presence of all the members of the Royal Family now in this country.

It was anticipated that the King and Queen of the Belgians would have been able to have honoured the imposing ceremony by their august presence, but a telegraphic express was received at the palace, which announced, that unforeseen circumetances had arisen to postpone their departure from Brussels.

The Duke of Wellington, Count Kielmansegge, the Bishop of London, the Marquis of Anglesey, Lord Alfred Paget, the Earl Spencer, the Duke of Norfolk, the Marquis of Abercorn, Count Jarnac, his Excellency M. Van de Weiyer, and his Excellency Baron Moncorvo, were among the early arrivals at the palace.

Several members of the Royal family arrived shortly after, and were received by the Vice-Chamberlain, the Master of the Household, the Maids of Honour, and other officials of the household, by whom the illustrious party were conducted to the Throne-room, where the Queen, Prince Albert, the Prince of Leiningen, and the youthful branches of the royal family had assembled. Several members of the Cabinet and the *elite* of London shortly followed.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Norwich, the Hon. and Rev. Chas. Leslie Courtenay, the Rev. G. H. Liddel, and the Rev. Mr. Haworth, on their arrival at the Palace, were ushered into an ante-room adjoining, where the Foreign and Cabinet ministers had congregated.

Shortly after half-past six, the several members of the diplomatic body, the Ministers of State, and the Archbisop of Canterbury and Clergy, were conducted, in order, to the Royal Chapel.

The following were the Sponsors on this important occasion:—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, proxy for her Royal Highness the Duchess of Orleans; his Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge.

Immediately after the illustrious party had entered the chapel they took their seats; Lord Edward Howard, the Vice Chamberlain; the Marquis of Abercorn, Groom of the Stole to His Royal Highness Prince Albert; Lord Byron, Lord in Waiting, and the other members of the royal household, taking their position at the back of her Majesty and the Prince Consert.

The Archbishop of Canterbury was beside the font, and on each side were the Bishops of London and Norwich, and the clergymen appointed to assist at the ceremony.

The Qeen was superbly attired; and his Royal Highness Prince Albert wore the full uniform of Field-Marshal, his breast being decorated by the jewel of the order of the Garter, and several other insignia of knighthood.

The Duke of Wellington was in uniform as Field-Marshal.

The service commenced by a performance of sacred music, Sir George Smart presiding at the organ, and a powerful corps of the members of the Chapel Royal assisted.

When the music terminated, the Earl Spencer, the Lord Chamberlin, and the Marquis of Abercorn, Groom of the Stole to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, entered the chapel, conducting the infant Princess, borne in the arms of the head nurse, and accompanied by the Dowager Lady Lyttelton.

The august sponsors were on one side of the font, and the Queen and branches of the Royal family on the opposite side; the Treasurer and Comptroller of the Royal Household being stationed by the illustrious sponsors.

The Dowager Lady Lyttelton with the infant Princess then advanced to the font in front, and gave the Royal infant into the arms of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who then solemnised the rite of baptism, the Duchess of Kent naming her Royal Highness

HELENA AUGUSTA VICTORIA.

The first Christian name was in honour of the Duchess of Orleans.

The religious proceedings having been brought to a conclusion, the illustrious personages returned to the state apartments, followed by the Foreign and Cabinet Ministers and other distinguished individuals.

The Queen subsequently gave a magnificent banquet in celebration of the auspicious event.

[*English Gentleman, Aug. 1st.*]

UNITED STATES.

[From the "Washington Union."]

General Rosas and his Enemies.

No. 2.

In Montevideo, the "Mirror" says "there are at least various parties." Indeed! Has Rosas any party there among the French and Italians who have so long ruled that unfortunate city?—for almost every native who has had the means to emigrate has quitted it, sick and disgusted with the rule of foreigners. Out of a population of some 22,000, or 23,000, the number of native residents does not exceed 4,000, they are powerless, whatever their disposition, in the face and amidst the overwhelming numbers of intrusive foreign people. I gather from sources entitled to credit, that the population in that city might be thus classed about two years ago, and that since that period the natives have greatly diminished by further emigration:

Orientals, or native-born inhabitants .	4,000
Argentiaes, being Unitarian emigrants and other citizens of the Argentine Confederation	1,000
Bizcainos, or emigrants, settlers from the Bizcaino provinces of old Spain .	1,500
French and Italians . .	17,000

In the chamber of Deputies the French inhabitants alone are claimed at 17,000. The number of native citizens embodied as troops, and taking part in the defensive operations of what the foreigners

at Montevideo call the *national feeling* arrayed against Oribe, is less in proportion still, in comparison with foreigners. The component parts of the combined force may be thus resolved :

French and Italians	3,000
Biscainos	500
Argentine Unitarians	300
Orientals or natives of Montevideo, defending and representing the *national feeling*	120

In the petition for aid from the French residents laid before the Chamber of Deputies about two years ago, embodying also a strong remonstrance against the neutrality observed by the French commanders on the station, it is broadly asserted in substance that Montevideo is in fact a French city and colony, and surely when only about 120 native soldiers can be found to defend and represent the *national feeling* against a powerful army of their brother natives headed by Oribe, for the whole native population of the republic of Uruguay, outside of the walls of its capital, Montevideo, have joined the legal President to drive from power the foreign faction which has so long domineered in that unfortunate city, the assertion made in the French Chamber of Deputies may be considered as the truth. And what can we think of *a national feeling which can only find* 120 *native soldiers to defend it?*

As I have before said, all the native Montevideans who have had the means so to do, have quitted that city—and to what place have most of them emigrated ? It is to Buenos Ayres, seeking and finding the powerful protection of the very man (General Rosas) who is denounced in the Evening Mirror as "one of the veriest monsters that ever disgraced humanity!"—"to speak against whom" it says, "at one place (Buenos Ayres) publicly would be to disturb the peace, "while to speak in his favor at the other (Montevideo) would cause the forfeiture neither of estate nor of life."

And does the writer in the Mirror really think that the American public are so ignorant of passing events at Montevideo, as to believe that any one, man, woman, or child, would dare to utter in that city the least word in favor or in defence of General Rosas ? If any one should have the temerity to make the attempt, the probability is, that more holes would be found in his or her body, in 24 hours afterwards, than the best surgeons that Paris or London have ever produced, would be enabled to stop with any chance of saving life.

Let us see what Admiral Mackau, the French minister of Marine, says of the dominant party at Montevideo. In the session of the 24th January, 1844, the minister read to the Chamber from despatches received from the French commander and other functionaries in La Plata, of which the following are exracts :

"Montevideo, 20th Oct. 1845.

"The government of Montevideo, to prolong its existence, has adopted a system of terror upon the population of this city."

And here, continued the minister, is a letter from Vice Admiral Massieu.

I translate an extract :

"Montevideo, 9th Nov., 1843.

"That which has been said at Paris is the truth, the respectable merchants hold themselves out of all this ; the others are simple artisans and sub-officers who have come to seek their fortune here, in taking service in the legion called the volunteers. Besides, the government abandons itself to measures the most illegal ; it is difficult for it to hold for a long time."

"Notwithstanding its revolutionary decrees, notwithstanding that at this time the government of Montevideo has nothing further to reproach any one (*á qui que ce soit*) in point of measures illegal and subversive of all justice, it appears to me very difficult that it may yet hold for a long time."

To the degraded state of the press at Montevideo, an able writer in the Revue des deux Mondes, in an article published after his return from the shores of La Plata, and certainly not with any partial prepossession in favor of General Rosas, who is attacked by him as anti-French in policy and sentiment, thus, nevertheless, bears witness. He says that—

"The journals of Montevideo are miserably edited, (redigés,) that they constantly sacrifice the truth to the spirit of party, and that they invent the most absurd melodramas, *qui font hausser les epaulet ou qui remuent les entrailles á tout homme de goút et de bon sens.*

The following extract from "letter 4" of Alfred Mallalieu, Esq., an English gentleman, who appears from his various publications on the subject to be well acquainted with the affairs of La Plata, and which is one of a second series of letters addressed by him to the Earl of Aberdeen, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and printed at London in 1845, will show that gentleman's opinion of the origin of the atrocious calumnies upon the character of General Rosas :

"The habitual perversion of facts by parties and authorities in Montevideo can scarcely have escaped the penetration of your lordship. Experience led the French government, then, as now, represented in foreign affairs by M. Guizot, to say, in a formal articule published in the Moniteur in 1821, in defence of French policy in La Plata, that "it must never be forgotten that at Montevideo they cause false news to be circulated.' * * * 'This operates, and must operate, in an interest which it is easy to appreciate ; but it is a trap (*piége*) against which it is necessary to be always guarded.'"

I will now finish this number by quoting an extract from some letters on South America, written by a highly intelligent French gentleman, who, from a long residence in the countries of which he writes, was well acquainted with the subject. Those letters were published in "La Presse," at Paris in 1843.

"The civil war which soon after divided the Argentine Confederation brought to the port of Montevideo for the time all that proceeded from the confederation. Montevideo served as a natural refuge for all the malcontents expelled from Buenos Ayres, and it became the focus in which the flames of civil discord were alimented. It was there that the rebels stationed themselves—there, where all the calumnies and false news were fabricated which represented Buenos Ayres as a place for cutting throats, (*coupe gorge.*) This gross system of defamation had, notwithstanding, success, and met with great credit in Europe."

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

April 25th, 1846.

Mediation in South America.

We observe that most of the papers *will* mistake the offer of mediation from the Government of the United States, accepted by that of the Argentine Republic. Almost every journal that notices the matter at all represents the mediation as general—to effect an arrangement of the difficulties between Governor Rosas on the one hand, and France, England, and the Oriental Republic, &c., on the other. But it is nothing of the kind ; its object is simply to adjust the old dispute between Buenos Ayres, as the head of the Argentine Confederation, and the republic of Paraguay, which Buenos Ayres claims as a province of that confederation.—*Commercial of Tuesday*.

Our contemporary appears quite unconscious of a "beam" in his own eye. *Two* offers of a mediation have been made by our government, and accepted by the Argentine: one to adjust the dispute between the Argentine Republic and the allied Monarchies ; the other to restore peace beween the Argentines and the Paraguayans. Of the first we find the following account in the message of the Argentine Executive to the National Legislature, 27th December 1845 :

"The Charge d'Affairs of the United States generously offered his mediation [*amigables officios*] for an honorable pacification of these States, which the Government cordially accepted. Although this estimable interposition of that distinguished *diplomat* has been rejected by the ministers of Great Britain and France, the confederation and the government will always acknowledge with elevated esteem this testimony of friendly benevolence and sincere humanity on the part of the United States."

It is now whispered that France and England will accept the mediation which their Ministere rejected. If so, as Paraguay has accepted our friendly offer, the difficulty in the Oriental Republic, now grown formidable by the restoration of Rivera, presents the only serious obstacle to the pacification of those countries. The pacification of *North* America might be accomplished at the same time, if England, accepting our mediation in the South American question, would reciprocate the favor upon the principle of non-intervention. This is the only principle upon which we can accept her mediation. France, in her present condition, will wisely shun ths horrible vortex into which she would be hurled by an armed intervention in our affairs. England is too sagacious to ask her to repeat the La Plata experiment in the Gulf of Mexico.—[*N. York Sun.*]

Pompeii.

The Italian journals give some details of the result of the latest excavations at Pompeii. When the Scientific Congress was assembled a house was exposed, in their honour, which had evidently belonged to a rich citizen. The frescoes found there are well executed, but the other parts were not in any way remarkable. The house, known by the title of the "Hunters," is now entirely exposed. It is only remarkable for its pictures, which all relate to hunting, and are executed with a certain vigour. The house examined on the occasion of the visit of the Emperor of Russia presented nothing worthy of notice. A few amphoræ and some bronzes were found, but the quality was exceedingly ordinary. The visit of the Empress of Russia brought to light a portable kitchen. It was made of iron and prepared with cavities to receive the saucepans containing the meat and vegetables. A recent excavation has discovered a house, in one of the rooms of which was lying the skeleton of a man, and near him thirty-six silver coins and two gold ones. The latter were of the time of Domitian, and the silver pieces bore the likeness and the name of Vespasian.

Amongst the animals sent as a present to the King of the French by the Imam of Muscat, which, have arrived at Cairo, are two beautiful mares, which are declared to be direct descendants from the famous and favourite mare of Mahomet, named *Borah*. Their genealogy, with the certificates of descent, are enclosed in a leaden box, suspended from the neck.

Advertisements.

Just Received

AT

Temperley's Hosiery and Haberdashery,

No. 21 Calle de Cangallo,

(NEXT DOOR TO THE THEATRE,)

A COMPLETE assortment of summer goods, consisting of gentlemen's summer coats, pantaloons, jackets and vests, silk and satin scarfs and cravats, stocks, India silk handkerchiefs, silk and India rubber braces, white kid gloves, silk do., linen and cotton shirts, printed do., cotton and woollen hose and half hose, merino and cotton shirts, drawers do., men's and boys' hats, cloth caps, straw do., broches, gentlemen's French silk hats, of the best quality and latest fashions, French boots and half do., gentlemen's cloth and prunella shoes, slippers, children's shoes, pegged boots and shoes of all classes, and various other articles, all selling at the lowest possible prices.

To Let,

In a very Central Situation,

TWO or three furnished rooms, on reasonable terms. Enquire at No. 17, Calle Cuyo.

Wanted,

IN a small family, a Cook of regular habits. Apply at the Commercial Rooms, No. 59 Calle del 25 de Mayo.

Public Baths.

THE Bathing Establishment in Calle de la Piedad, No. 134, will be reopened on the 18th inst. Cold, hot, and shower baths, may be had daily until 11 o'clock at night. The attention which will be paid to the cleanliness of the linen, &c., and purity of the water to be made use of, and every thing regarding the attendance of persons favouring the Establishment, will be observed by those who may frequent it. Improvements have been made in the premises in order to furnish greater convenience to the public. Persons who may deign to patronize the establishment will be served to their satisfaction. A separate department, furnished with every convenience, has been allotted for the use of ladies, who will be waited upon by persons corresponding to the delicacy of the sex.

PRICES— { For ten baths....$90.
For single do..... 10.

October 13th, 1846.

Kidd's Hotel,

NO. 5, 25th OF MAY STREET.

THE undersigned begs leave to return thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage he has received during the last six years, and wishes to inform them that he has taken the house he formerly occupied as above described, where he hopes by attention to their comforts and always keeping a stock of the best wines and spirits to merit a portion of their favours.

T. K. has always on hand fine old port, sherry, and madeira, likewise fine old Scotch whiskey either by the barrel, gallon or single bottle.

N. B. An ordinary every day at half past two o'clock. Breakfast at half past eight.

THOMAS KIDD

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

October 24.—*Wind E.*

Arrived, A small British schooner, apparently from Colonia.

October 25.—*Wind N.*

Sailed, The small British schooner which arrived yesterday, apparently for Colonia.

Arrived, French war steamer Gassendi, Capt. Janvier, apparently from Colonia.

October 26.—*Wind E.*

Sailed, H. B. M. steamer Lizard, Lieut. Henry M. Tylden, in the direction for Colonia.

United States brig of war Bainbridge, 10 guns, Captain Lawrence Pennington, for Montevideo.

Arrived, H. B. M. steamer Lizard Lieut. Henry M. Tylden, apparently from Colonia.

October 27.—*Wind S.E., heavy rain.*

No arrivals or sailings.

October 28.—*Wind S.E.*

No arrivals or sailings.

October 29,—*Wind E., fresh.*

No arrivals or sailings.

October 30.—*Wind E., very fresh, rain.*

No arrivals or sailings.

ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

October 21.

British brigantine Navigator, J. De Fauvre, from Cadiz 19th August.

October 22.

Spanish brig Cronometro, J. Hombrabello, from Malaga 21st August, arrived at Rio Janeiro 4th inst. and sailed thence 12th.

British barque Mary Lloyd, B. Bernel, from Patagonia 12th inst.

October 23.

Spanish brig Jorge Loring, J. Guerrero, from Malaga 1st March, bound to Valparaiso, arrived at Rio Janeiro 12th June and sailed thence 12th August.

Hamburg barque Meiners, C. Linau, from Parnaguá 14th inst.

Bremen brigantine Delphin, Spille, from Bremen 15th August and the Island of Mayo 12th September.

British barque Wolga, J. Brown, from Patagonia 8th inst.

October 25.

H. B. M. sloop of war Comus, 18 guns, Commander Thomas S. Thompson from the Paranà and hence 23rd inst.

French sloop of war Expeditive, 16 guns, Capt. de Miniac from the Paraná.

H. B. M. brigantine Victoria, 3 guns, Lieut. W. P. Johnson, from the westward.

Spanish brig Narciso, S. Domenech, from Havana 22nd July.

Bremen brigantine Phenix, J. H. Diercks, from Parnaguá 13th inst.

The French merchant ship *Oriental* bound from Havre to Rio Janeiro got on shore on the beach at *Assú*, on the coast of Brazil, eight leagues distant from *St. Joáo de Barra*, at 5 o'clock in the morning of the 27th September. One of the crew, and one passenger, an Italian, were drowned. A Brazilian war steamer had been despatched for the purpose of rendering her assistance. Up to that date the mail, and ten boxes containing trinkets, silk stuffs, books and other articles had been saved. The pilot who conveyed the news of the shipwreck to *St. Joáo de Barra* says that her loss was occasioned by the inaccuracy of her chronometer.

The Chilian barque Bio-Bio which sailed from Montevideo for Parnaguá on the 18th inst, in ballast, got aground on Point Carretas, below Montevideo, and has become a complete wreck. The hull is to be sold at auction.

H. B. M. sloop of war Dido, 18 guns, Captain John Balfour Maxwell, which left Montevideo a few days previous, to take in water, passed within sight of that port on the 24th inst. bound for the Cape of Good Hope.

MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON FRIDAY LAST.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR

BRITISH.—Steam frigate Firebrand, Capt. James Hope. Steam vessel Lizard, Lieut. Henry M. Tylden.

FRENCH—Sloop of war Coquette, 24 guns, Captain Larrieu.

BRAZILIAN—Schooner brig Argos, 6 guns, Captain Francisco Xavier de Alcantara.

Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres by the combined Anglo-French squadron.

A schooner has been seen during the week cruizing in sight of the town; her flag could not be descried, but it is conjectured that it is the infamous freebooter Garibaldi, as it is known that he is again in the river committing his usual depredations.

The Lizard after returning from her excursion towards Colonia on the 26th inst. anchored E.S.E. from the town, thus occupying a position which will enable her the better to prevent any craft from entering the port.

No other movement worthy of notice has occurred this week.

This day (31st inst.) completes the 399th day of the blockade.

THERMOMETER in the Mirador of the Commercial Rooms since our last:—

Saturday..66
Sunday..67
Monday..68
Tuesday...70
Wednesday.......................................66
Thursday..66
Friday..66

Remarkable speed on the Ocean.

During the passage just made by the Great Britain iron steam packet from New Yovk to Liverpool, it was ascertained, by acurate nautical observation made on Saturday June 13th, that this laviathan, propelled by her screw, actually ran no less than 330 knots in the course of 24 hours, producing an average rate of going, throughout the day, of nearly 16 statute miles per hour, a speed never before equalled on the ocean by any paddle-wheel steamer, or by any sailing vessel whatever. Such a velocity, had it continued through the voyage undiminished, would have brought her across from New York to England in eight days and a half.—[*Bristol Journal.*]

An *atheist* is an overgrown libertine; and if we believe his own genealogy. he is a by-blow begot by hazard, and flung into the world by necessity. He moves by wheels and has no more soul than a windmill. He is thrust on by fate and acts by mere compulsion; he is no more a master of his deeds than of his being, and therefore is as constant to his word as the wind to the same point; so that an atheist by his own principles is a knave *per se*, and an honest man *per accidens*. In fine, he starts out of dust and vanishes into nothing.

Strange Accident.

Two days ago some boys seeing a heap of straw thrown out in the Place du Parvis, Notre Dame, set fire to it, and soon had the pleasure of seeing the whole in a flame. In the midst of their delight at beholding the fire and smoke a cry was heard to issue from the burning mass, and at the same time a human figure issued from it. It was a poor man who had fallen asleep amongst the straw, and whom the flames had roused. He rushed with his clothes on fire to the river, and threw himself in. The spectators, who expected to see him reappear were disappointed. He was drowned, and his body was found shortly after.—[*Galignani's Messenger.*]

An Honest Man.

What Diogenes sought in vain with a lighted candle at noon-day, in the streets of Jerusalem, is now found in the West of England. A ship-master left a boat 26 years since to be disposed of, which was after some time sold to a poor man, who was to pay for it by instalments as he could get employ for it. The person who left it, and the one who was kind enough to sell it, are both dead. The son of the latter finding a paper with the list of payments on it, has sent letters of inquiry for the owner, who has been dead several years. He has now remitted the money to the children of the decaased, with all letters of inquiry, inclosing letter-stamps for answers, and the payment of the Post Office order not deducted from the original amount.—*Plymouth Journal.*

Advertisements.

New Curled Horse-hair Mattrasses,

HIGHLY recommended by the Faculty, for summer use, on account of their coolness and other wholesome qualities. For Sale at Wm. & P. INGLIS, Upholstery store Calle Potosi No. 49.

On hand a large assortment of wool mattrasses of all sizes.

American Pegged Boot AND Shoe Manufactory,

Calle de la Catedral, No. 82, one door from Calle de Cangallo towards the Plaza.

THE Proprietors of the above Establishment respectfully advise the public that they have now on hand all kinds of Boots and Shoes, consisting in part of

Pegged boots, fine and coarse.
Do. half-boots do. do.
Men's do. brogans do. do.
Boys' do. do. do. do.
Children's pegged butines do. do.
Women's do. do. and shoes.

Together with a general and complete assortment of every description of ready made work in this line, too numerous to enumerate, such as are usually imported from North America and Europe. Every article in the store has been made in the same manufactory by Journeymen who have had great experience in their profession in North America.

The work is made from the best materials and fresh, as all the leather worked in this establishment is dressed and finished in the same manufactory, thus affording an additional advantage over work imported from other countries. All orders will be promptly attended to when accompanied with *Cash*. Produce of this country will be taken in exchange for boots and shoes when large quantities are wanted.

A liberal discount will be made to those who purchase to sell again.

Notice to Boys.

WANTED, 12 or 15 stout, hearty boys of the age of 15 to 17 years, as apprentices to the Pegged Boot and Shoe business. Apply at Calle de la Catedral, No. 82.

Paste Lime.

A SMALL lot of this very superior class of LIME is on Sale, either by the barrel or less quantity, at 156 Calle de Cangallo

---

MARRIED.

On the 15th inst. in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Dr. Brown, Mr. George Manson, native of Ayrshire, Scotland, to Eliza, second daughter of Mr. George Knight, native of London—

PRICES CURRENT.

	$		$	
Doubloons, Spanish	356	á	357	each,
Do. Patriot	355	á	356	do.
Plata, macuquina	19	á	20	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish	22	á		each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones	21½	á	21¾	do.
Six per cent. Stock	98			
Exchange on England	2d.			nominal.
Do. France	33	á	34	cent. per dollar
Do. Rio Janeiro	22	á		per patacon.
Do. Montevideo	at par.			per cent. prem.
Do. United States	19	á	20	
Hides, Ox, for Engld & Germy	56	á	58	per pesada.
Do. France	44	á	50	do.
Do. North America	42	á	44	do.
Do. Spain	46	á	51	do.
Do. salted	42	á	45	do.
Do. Horse	26	á	29	do. each
Calf skins	45	á	50	per pesada
Sheep skins, common	24	á	25	per dozen
Do. fine	34	á	35	do.
Deer skins	without price			
Goat skins	do.			do.
Nutria skins	4½	á	5	dol. per lb
Chinchilli skins	without price			
Horse hair, short	44	á	45	dol. per arroba
Do. mixed	52	á	62	do.
Do. long	110	á	120	do.
Wool, common, washed	18	á	20	do.
Do. picked	without price			do.
Do. shorn from skins	do.			do.
Do. mestiza, dirty	15	á	35	do.
Tallow, pure	without price			do.
Do. raw	15	á	16	do.
Do. with grease	22	á	23	do.
Jerked beef	without price			per quintal.
Horns, mixed	200	á	250	per thousand
Do. Ox	300	á	400	do.
Shin bones	without price			do.
Hide cuttings	8	á	9	per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white	without price			
Do. black	15	á	16	do.
Salted tongues	9	á	10	per dozen
Salt, on board	none.			per fanega
Discount	1¼	á	2	per cent. month

The highest price of Doubloons during the week 358 dollars The lowest price 354 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 2d. The lowest do. 2d. Nominal. Ounces at 72 to 75 shillings.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.